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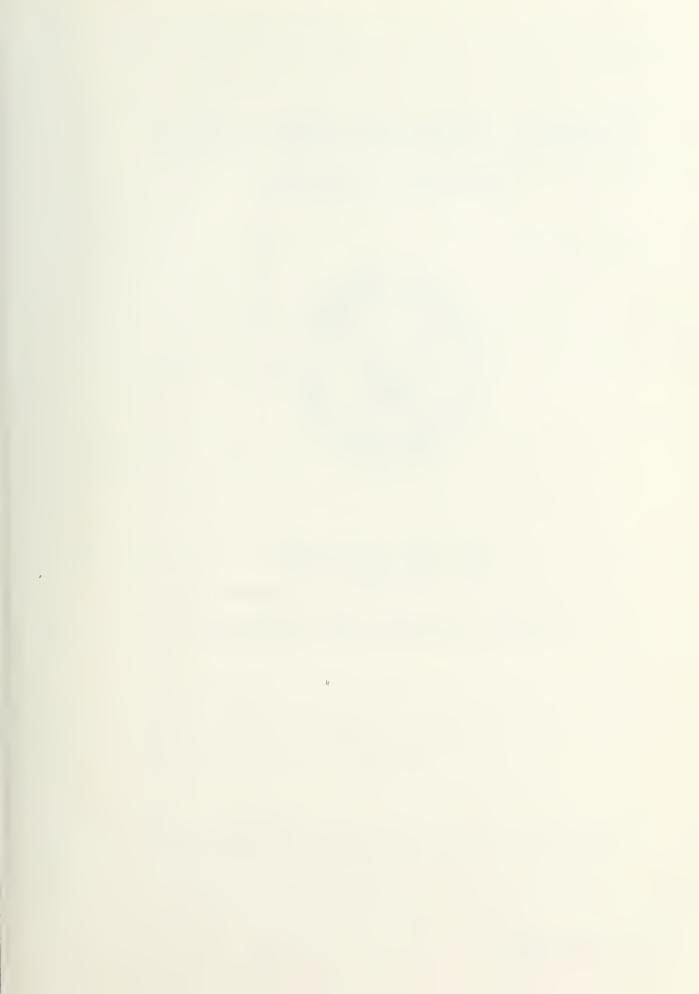
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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California



THESIS

THE IMPACT OF THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ON MANAGERS AT THE NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER, CHINA LAKE

by

Yvonne E. Williams

June 1983

Thesis Advisor:

W. R. Bishop

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A Demonstration Project authorized under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 was developed and implemented at the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake and the Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, The Project was designed to increase the participation of line managers in the personnel management function, and to establish a direct link between pay and performance evaluation. This paper contains a study of managerial opinions and attitudes toward the Demonstration Project. Managerial survey data, analysis, and





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The Impact of the Demonstration Project on Managers at the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake

by

Yvonne E. Williams

B.S., University of Southern Mississippi, 1978

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MANAGEMENT

from the

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ABSTRACT

A Demonstration Project authorized under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 was developed and implemented at the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake and the Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego. The Project was designed to increase the participation of line managers in the personnel management function, and to establish a direct link between pay and performance evaluation.

This paper contains a study of managerial opinions and attitudes toward the Demonstration Project. Managerial survey data, analysis, and conclusions are presented, and a cost/effectiveness model is developed based on data obtained after two full-year cycles under the Project.



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I. OBJECTIVES OF THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, California, is currently participating in a joint Demonstration Project in cooperation with the Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, California. The Project was authorized by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, Title VI of the United States Code of Federal Regulations [Ref. 1]. To date, the Project is the only one in existence in the Federal Government, as approved by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) under the Act. The objective for allowing such an experiment was to determine if removal or modification of some of the existing regulations affecting Federal civilian employment could facilitate increased efficiency and productivity.

Under existing Federal regulations, the functions of personnel recruitment, selection and promotion, position classification, and pay administration are closely controlled by detailed rules and procedures administered through personnel specialists assigned at each Federal agency. These personnelists are subject to periodic inspection by OPM auditors, and compliance with regulations is strictly enforced. Very little latitude is allowed in the application of these regulations to the personnel management functions at individual agencies. The real needs of line managers for the authority and autonomy to supervise their subordinates are



often overlooked by these inflexible regulations. This situation has fostered the development of a somewhat adversarial relationship between managers, who attempt to get the job done, and personnelists, who must constantly ensure that the rules are followed. The end result of this situation is counter-productive to increasing efficiency of human resources management at Federal activities. In recognition of this dilemma, the Act encouraged presentation of new ideas designed to minimize the internal conflicts at agencies over the personnel management functions which are actually the responsibility of line management to accomplish.

The intent of this Demonstration Project is to increase the participation of line managers in the personnel management function and to establish a direct link between pay and performance evaluation. The rationale for the former purpose is to decentralize the personnel management function, and to place it more directly in the hands of line managers, while the rationale for the latter purpose is to comply with the intent of the Act. Thus, the Project would attempt to meet the internal needs of the organization while also complying with external goals mandated by law. It was not known at the inception of the Project whether or not both of these ends could be successfully accomplished. The Project would be required to "demonstrate" to external evaluations new mechanisms for personnel management in order to assess



their usefulness and potential for applicability in the Federal service. At the same time, the Project must be workable and acceptable to the participants who have their own internal criteria for judging its success.

Success of the Project is being measured by external evaluators in terms of the impact on recruitment of scientists and engineers for the laboratories; retention of high performers; responsiveness of personnel management processes to the needs of line management; and, the relationship between on-the-job performance and performance-based rewards. These measurements are considered to be key indicators of productivity and efficiency at Navy laboratories.

This paper does not attempt to evaluate the entire Demonstration Project. Rather, this study will focus on specific aspects of the Project which have the potential for affecting line managers in the performance of their jobs. An assessment will be made of the Project from a managerial standpoint to determine how successful it has been in meeting the needs of managers for participation in, and control over, the personnel management functions of position classification and performance evaluation.

A. BACKGROUND

During the administration of President Carter the Civil Service Reform Act was formulated. The Act was passed by the



United States Congress on 13 October 1978, to become effective in January 1979. The Act was intended to improve the productivity, honesty and competency of the Federal service. As a result of the Act, the Civil Service Commission was abolished and replaced by the Office of Personnel Management plus a separate Merit Systems Protection Board.

Another requirement of the Act was the design of new performance appraisal systems for all employees which would appraise performance on the basis of written standards. Employee participation in the development of standards was encouraged, and communication of the standards to affected employees was required. Good performance was to be rewarded, poor performance was to be improved, and continuing poor performance was to be dealt with through reassignment, demotion or removal of poor performers. Many of the features contained in the section on performance appraisal resembled the practice of "Management by Objectives", which will be discussed later in this Chapter.

The Merit Pay System was established by the Act, to directly tie compensation to performance for senior level employees, grades GS-13 through 15, in managerial positions; however, this system did not apply to non-managerial employees, other employees in grades GS-1 through 12, and ungraded workers. The performance appraisal systems for



excluded employees remained essentially the same as they were prior to the Act, where pay increases for satisfactory performance were granted on a periodic basis. As an employee advanced in tenure, pay was automatically adjusted to a higher step at one, two and three year intervals. Unless specific, documented action was taken by the supervisor to withhold such an increase, the raise in pay was automatically granted. Performance evaluation was accomplished only on an annual basis, with each employee's performance being assessed by the immediate supervisor against a scale of general work attributes and personal characteristics which were not directly related to the actual job itself. In many cases, no discussion of this rating ever took place between the supervisor and the employee.

Provisions of the Act allowed Federal agencies to initiate Demonstration Projects to experiment with alternative methods of personnel management which would incorporate the basic premises of the Act. The Act limited the number of such experiments to not more than 10, covering no more than 5,000 employees and lasting up to 5 years in duration. Provisions to waive certain portions of Federal law governing civilian employment in order to facilitate implementation of these projects were included.

At the Naval Weapons Center (NWC) and the Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC) the determination was reached that



existing Federal Civil Service regulations did not allow sufficient flexibility to attract and retain the caliber of personnel required at Naval laboratories. Existing regulations strictly limited the entry level salaries that could be offered by recruiters in competition with the private sector. Once hired, an engineer or scientist could progress in pay and status only up to a specified full performance level. To progress beyond that level required the assumption of managerial duties. This presented a serious dilemma for researchers who were technical experts and excelled in their work. They were forced to advance into managerial positions even though they may have lacked the desire to give up actual research work to do so, or remain dead-ended in their jobs. The pay and position classification systems in existence prohibited resolution of the situation; therefore, these systems became primary targets for renovation through the Project.

The joint proposal would incorporate complete revisions to the pay and position classification systems. In order to satisfy the intent of the Act, these new systems would be meshed with a pay for performance concept. The approach to formulate the proposal was to make it a joint effort between the Personnel Department Staffs at NWC and NOSC with assistance provided by the University of Southern California. The proposal was published in the Federal Register on 4



December 1979, public hearings were conducted to solicit comments, and the final proposal [Ref. 2] was submitted to the Office of Personnel Management for approval. OPM approval was ultimately obtained to authorize specific waivers of those portions of Federal law which would interfere with implementation of the Demonstration Project, and the Congress was notified of these waivers.

B. IMPLEMENTATION

On 14 November 1979 Task Teams were established at NWC and NOSC in each of the major areas of focus, the members of which included line managers, employee representatives, and members of the Personnel Department Staff. Each team developed comprehensive plans for implementation in their area of concern, and the total effort was coordinated between the two laboratories. The Demonstration Project was implemented at China Lake and San Diego in July 1980 for an initial population consisting of approximately 2,700 scientific, engineering and senior professional employees at both laboratories. Groups of administrative and technical specialists, technicians, and clerical employees were added to the Project on an incremental basis until the 5,000 employee limit was approached in September 1982. As each new group was added to the Project, they received comprehensive training to introduce them to the new procedures and explain the rationale behind them.



Two designated control laboratories were the Naval Air Development Center, Warminister, Pennsylvania, and the Naval Surface Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Virginia. These control labs would function under existing regulations governing Federal personnel management. Data would be collected periodically at the control laboratories and compared with comparable data from China Lake and San Diego in the three major areas affected by the Demonstration Project. External evaluation was initially performed by the University of Southern California to track progress and report significant findings. An OPM contract for external evaluation was later awarded to the firm of Coopers and Lybrand, and in September 1982 the external evaluation function was taken over by OPM. Internal Evaluation Teams were also established at China Lake and San Diego to monitor the project.

C. SYSTEM MECHANICS

Under the Demonstration Project, managers develop annual performance plans (Exhibit 1) for each employee participating in the Project. These plans contain specific goals and objectives to be met as well a the standards for evaluating employee performance. Employees are encouraged to participate in the development of their own performance plans, and discussions take place between supervisors and employees in order to ensure that an understanding is reached on the content of the plan for each individual employee. A minimum



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Exhibit 1. Performance Plan



of two monitoring sessions must be conducted with each employee during the one-year performance evaluation period, and a final written assessment is accomplished at the end of the year by the immediate supervisor. This final rating is reviewed by the second level supervisor, and if the overall performance exceeds the "fully successful" level the rating is subject to further review and approval by a Departmental Performance Review Board (PRB) [Ref. 3]. The PRB has the authority to award pay increases commensurate with the degree by which overall performance exceeded expected results contained in the performance plan. PRB decisions also take into consideration adherence to a payout guideline issued by top management; however, there is no absolute limit on the number and/or amount of pay increases granted. In cases where the final rating is "less than fully successful", corrective action must be initiated by the immediate supervisor.

The involvement of line managers in the pay-setting process has changed under the Project, and managers now participate in making initial pay determinations as well as in determining the amount of annual pay increase that is warranted in relation to the employee's performance of tasks outlined in the performance plan. The former General Schedule pay scale has been replaced by a pay scale for the Demonstration Project, consisting of broad pay bands encompassing several former General Schedule grades into each



pay band (Exhibit 2). These broad bands are divided into increments, which replace the ten steps found in each General Schedule pay grade.

A new position classification system was designed to coincide with the new pay bands included in the Demonstration pay scale. This new system incorporates a dual ladder concept, which permits advancement to a higher level without assumption of supervisory duties. Each classification standard for a particular level includes "menu items" based on material contained in the traditional OPM classification standards for those GS grades encompassed in that level. menu items are contained in a computerized program designed to prepare position descriptions. This process makes possible the preparation of position descriptions by reference to a handbook containing the various level standards for the major occupational groups: Scientist/ Engineer; Administrative Specialist; Technical Specialist; Technician. The procedure for preparing position descriptions has changed from what was previously a rigorous writing exercise to a process of "coding" a position description based on selection of relevant menu items from a computerized list of alternatives (Exhibit 3). This coding results in the printing of a personalized description of duties, responsibilities, and qualifications required to perform them, a "Personal Activities and Capabilities"



 OLD SYSTEM	6.8.5	GS 5 GS 6 GS 7	68.7	65.8	689	GS 10	68 11 68 12		6813	65.14 65.15	65 15	65 16	GS 16 GS 17 GS 18	GS 18	PLa
NEW SYSTEM	A5515	LEVEL I ASSISTANT PHOFES MEMBER	L EVEL 1 AT PHOFESSI MEMBER	SIONAL	. #d	LEVEL H ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL MEMBEH	F F	LEVEL HI FULL PHOF ESSION MENBEH	LEVEL III FULI HOFESSIONAL MENIBEII	LLVEL IV SENIOR PHOFESSIOHAL MEMBER	L IV OR IOHAL BER		LEVEL V PHÖFESSUHAL EXCEPTIONAL	V ortal bral	
NEW PAY HANGE, DOLLAHS		11,243 10 22,277 ^b	9 10 17 ^b			17,035 10 28,855 ⁶		24,70	24,703 TO 38,186	34,71	34,713 TO 63,081 ^c		J		

BASED ON OCTOBER 1979 PAY RATES.
 B SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE CHANGE
 SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATIONS
 PUBLIC LAW.

Basic Professional Pay Levels and Classification Levels Exhibit 2.



		REQUE CODE	STED BY	
	PAC CODI	NG SHEET		
PAC NO.:	EMPLOYEE	'S NAME:		
SUPERVISORY POSITION				
YES NO				
SERIES:	TITLE: _			
FUNCTIONAL CODE				
RESEARCH				
DEVELOPMENT				
TEST				
SPECIALTY AREA CODES PRIMA OTHER				
Al. a		a Cl. b c d e f g	ab cd ef gh	H. Yes No
g g h h i j k l m n	B2.	a Dl. b c d e f g	a b c	

Exhibit 3. PAC Coding Sheet



statement or PAC. The PAC takes the place of the old position description.

In summary, the level of managerial involvement in the personnel management functions of performance evaluation, pay and position classification have been affected as a result of implementation of the Demonstration Project. This new level of managerial participation is a critical factor in the operation of the new systems, and the primary vehicle for accomplishing the objectives of the Demonstration Project.



II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In order to acquire a greater appreciation for the conceptual framework of the Demonstration Project, a review of current literature was conducted. The specific focus of this review concentrated on the topics of performance evaluation and performance-based pay. Only a selected portion of the literature which was examined is cited by reference in this chapter. Other references not specifically cited are contained in the Bibliography, for those readers who wish to explore these topics in greater depth.

A. RELEVANT THEORIES

The task of evaluating performance of professional employees is especially a difficult one. Newman and Hinrichs [Ref. 4] point out that professional employees are "the gatekeepers of important information, the designers of new products and systems, the drivers of productivity." These authors see performance evaluation as an essential means of providing recognition and demonstrating support for effective performance, without which it would be difficult to motivate professionals or to attract and retain them. The process of performance evaluation for professionals depends to a great extent upon the supervisors of these employees. Supervisory feedback is crucial to the success of such a process, for the



work itself is generally difficult to measure and provides only limited feedback. In order to assist supervisors in accomplishing the evaluation task, an appraisal system that is relevant to the performance which is being evaluated and that is workable and acceptable to both supervisors and employees is required.

In 1977, the United States Civil Service Commission published a handbook designed to assist managers in the task of performance evaluation [Ref. 5]. This handbook listed some characteristics of effective performance evaluation programs, which included the following:

- Performance is measured against written standards which are communicated to the employee.
- Instruments for performance appraisal are easy to understand and use.
- Employees are notified, preferably orally and in writing, of their performance ratings.
- The process does not attempt to satisfy all purposes of evaluation in a single annual discussion, but provides other opportunities for supervisors and employees to discuss and plan performance.

The handbook also discusses various methods for developing performance evaluation standards. In a section on "participative methods", the handbook concludes that "employee involvement in work planning, and development of performance standards and appraisals promotes fairer, more objective performance appraisal and results in improved work performance and motivation" [Ref. 5]. For jobs in which work



outputs are difficult to quantify, performance goals may be developed jointly between employees and their supervisors. This approach is characteristic of the "Management by Objectives" (MBO) process [Ref. 6], but MBO does not include methods for establishing individual performance standards. Nevertheless, MBO techniques are useful for obtaining agreement between employees and their supervisors concerning the level of contribution expected toward task accomplishment. Experience with participative approaches suggests that these methods work best when applied to managerial and professional jobs.

Latham and Wexley [Ref. 7] presented the results of a case study concerning motivation of Scientific and Engineering personnel in an international research and development corporation. Their conclusions were in support of participative goal-setting, noting that participation actually caused higher goals to be set than the manger would ordinarily have assigned to employees. More difficult goals corresponded positively to increased effort.

Concerning the linkage between pay and performance, Lawler [Ref. 8] cites four reasons for basing pay on performance:

- It has potential for motivating effective performance;
- Achievement-oriented people tend to be attracted to organizations that base rewards on competency;



- High performers expect to be paid more than low performers;
- 4. People are more satisfied when they perceive that they are paid in proportion to their efforts.

This author also presents evidence to show that people will make a positive contribution to the success of any new performance-based pay system if they are allowed to participate in the system design. Such participation fosters a climate of trust and openness between management and employees. The organizational climate can be a crucial factor in determining the success or failure of a new pay system. Lawler concludes this discussion by expressing concern about the prospects for success of the Merit Pay System because it forces a radical change from an existing organizational climate which is non-evaluative in nature. Lawler warns that we cannot depend upon a pay system change to facilitate organizational change. If people perceive that they may suffer under the new pay system, they will resist the change.

B. ALTERNATE APPROACHES TO PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

One aspect of the Demonstration Project which can be compared to other existing approaches is the performance evaluation process. While the Naval Weapons Center and the Naval Ocean Systems Center are experimenting with their new performance appraisal procedures, the rest of the Navy has implemented the Merit Pay System in July, 1980. Like the Demonstration Project, the Merit Pay System for performance



evaluation begins the process with the defining of goals, setting of objectives, writing out these objectives, and discussion between the supervisor and the subordinate. An annual appraisal is prepared by the immediate supervisor, and reviewed by the second level supervisor as well as a Merit Pay Review Officer [Ref. 9]. So far the processes are very similar.

The next step in the cycle is the allocation of merit pay funds. A pay pool limit is set by the Secretary of the Navy based on guidance received from OPM. By a simple calculation, the "pot" is divided up between Merit Pay members eligible for a pay increase based on the final evaluation of their performance for that year. The amount of the actual pay raise is not, therefore, strictly a function of an individual's performance but is affected by the amount of available funds. A recent Merit Pay pool was limited to less than 2% of the total Navy managerial payroll. The end result of this process is not pay for performance, but rather resembles rationing of a limited resource.

In 1972, another Demonstration Project was developed by a team of faculty from the Naval Postgraduate School in response to a request from the Office of the Chief of Naval Material [Ref. 10]. This project involved the concept of "peer ratings", and was targeted for employees at the Naval Supply Center (NSC) and the Navy Regional Finance Center



(NRFC), San Diego. This project was implemented at NSC and NRFC by direction from higher headquarters in Washington, and although first-line managers seemed to like it there was resistance and lack of support at the higher management levels at NSC and NRFC which caused the project to terminate after only one year in operation.

Peer ratings seemed to be well accepted by the employees at NSC and NRFC, and although the project itself did not operate long enough to generate detailed performance data it was successful in concept. It should be noted, however, that the levels and types of employees participating in that project were different from those participating in the Merit Pay System. Their jobs were more precise in nature, involving accounting functions, which contributed to greater similarity between groups of jobs and greater understanding among employees of the work being performed by their coworkers. This made the task of judging a co-worker's performance quite a bit simpler due to the homogeneous nature of the work itself.

This project at NSC and NRFC provides an example of the need for management support to contribute to the continuing success of an organizational change. Even though it was apparently successful in concept, this project failed due to the lack of management support.



Looking at the private sector, a type of "Consensus Ranking" is currently being used at the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation [Ref. 11]. Called the Objective Judgment Quotient (OJQ), this system leads to a forced numerical ranking for a set of employees. Employees are compared both to one another, as well as to benchmark standards characteristic of their occupational group. The intent of the OJQ is to minimize rater bias in a process which normally tends to be highly subjective. The OJQ is being used on an experimental basis at Kaiser at this time.

Also at Kaiser, a merit pay pool is established subject to budgetary constraints and prescribed target percentages of ratings to be given in each of four performance categories. Employees receiving marginal performance ratings are given a 90-day probationary notice, and could be terminated for failure to improve during probation. Goals, objectives, and specific performance criteria are developed and discussed with employees by their supervisors. Appraisals are accomplished every six months, and the length of the total rating period may vary between nine and fifteen months based on the discretion of the supervisor. This allows the best performers to receive pay raises as often as every nine months, and marginal performers are required to wait longer. Kaizer also offers a comprehensive benefits package for senior managers and executives, which includes bonus and



stock options. The payout for performance-related pay increases alone at Kaiser is currently amounting to 8-9% of the total payroll.

In summary, it becomes clear that there are many operable variations of performance-based evaluation systems in both the public and private sectors. Some key factors that appear to contribute to the success or failure of these approaches are that the organization rewards performance in an equitable manner; that there is a clear relationship between good performance and rewards, and the relationship is clearly understood by employees; that management supports the performance evaluation system and administers it as intended; and, that the amount of the financial incentives offered is large enough so that employees receiving a pay raise recognize that they have in fact been rewarded.

C. DISCUSSION

In consideration of relevant conceptual theories and the needs of Navy laboratories to attract and retain high quality professionals, the proposal for the Demonstration Project was formulated. The performance evaluation system was designed specifically to appraise the performance of professionals, by increasing the requirement for communications and feedback between employees and supervisors and requiring discussion of performance expectations. Guidelines issued by OPM and the CSRA were closely adhered to while making maximum use of the



flexibility permitted by the Act in order to streamline the position classification and pay systems. The intent of involving employees in the development of the new systems that would ultimately affect them under the Project was to foster and enhance an organizational climate that would be conducive to accept the changes.

This approach makes sense in view of the theoretical framework previously presented. It is recognized, however, that procedures alone cannot enforce or ensure that meaningful communication takes place. Likewise, the invention of new position classification and pay systems cannot ensure that the users of these systems will believe that all problems have been solved by the creation of these new systems alone.

The real determining factor that is crucial to the success of any organizational change is the climate of the organization. One facet of that climate is managerial response to planned change. Thus, the examination of managerial attitudes and opinions will give us some useful insights into assessing the level of acceptance of a planned organizational change, a Demonstration Project, and toward predicting the likelihood of success for this change based on the degree to which it meets the needs of managers and facilitates efficient performance of their work.



III. NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Prior research concerning the Demonstration Project has been conducted by a team at the University of Southern California, by the firm of Coopers and Lybrand, by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), and by Internal Evaluation Teams at both the Naval Weapons Center and the Naval Ocean Systems Center. Various studies have been published by the evaluators [Refs. 12, 13 and 14]; however, none of these studies have focused specifically on the managerial population affected by the Project. OPM officials have recently determined that the evaluation effort must include data about managerial participation.

While it is possible to break-out some of the existing data in terms of the level and supervisory status of the respondents, the overall orientation of this data is toward the impact of the Project on employees. The existing data does not examine the Project in detail from a managerial perspective. Thus, the need arose to develop a means for collecting managerial data in order to produce an evaluation of the total Demonstration Project.

The research problem is further complicated by the lack of a true experimental control group. Even though two control laboratories were designated by OPM, these labs no longer operate under the same performance evaluation and pay



systems that existed prior to the Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA). Since the Demonstration Project was implemented immediately after leaving the pre-CSRA systems, the only available baseline data is that which was collected about the pre-CSRA systems.

An alternative is to compare managerial baseline data with current data. Since it was not known by the evaluators at the inception of the Project that a specific area of interest would be managerial involvement, very little pre-CSRA data is available in terms of the managerial perspective. A true experiment is, therefore, not possible.

The only remaining alternative is to address the problem through the means of a survey, which eliminates the need for an experimental control group but still affords a way to collect and analyze meaningful data [Ref. 15].

The research question to be addressed by the survey method is to determine the impact of the CSRA Demonstration Project on managers at the Naval Weapons Center. Only the survey results from China Lake will be presented and analyzed in this paper. A total of 3,900 civilians are employed at China Lake, of which 475 are managers participating in the Project. Other managers are employed at China Lake; however, they did not receive the survey because they are not participating in the Project.



Since the specific area of concern to managers prior to the Project was the inflexibility of the total system for personnel management with regard to meeting managerial needs, the survey must explore this concern in detail. Data about managerial time spent on personnel management functions, and by-products of the classification and performance evaluation processes (namely the position descriptions and performance plans) must be collected for both the pre-CSRA Managerial time is and Demonstration Project Systems. considered to be a valid indicator of efficiency not in terms of increases or decreases in the amounts of time spend on management tasks alone, but also in terms of the quality of the time spent and its overall contribution to productive output.

In view of the fact that very little pre-CSRA data was available from the managerial population specifically pertaining to personnel management functions, it became necessary to attempt to reconstruct the necessary pre-CSRA data based on memory. It is, therefore, recognized that the accuracy of the data about the pre-CSRA system will be affected. Nevertheless, this data is needed in order to make some comparisons between managerial experience under the old and new systems.



IV. THE RESEARCH METHOD

In order to answer the research question to determine the impact of the Demonstration Project on managers at the Naval Weapons Center, an instrument would be needed to collect data from managers. Data would be needed about both the pre-CSRA systems for position classification, pay, and performance evaluation, and the Demonstration Project Systems for the same functions in order to test hypotheses. This data would need to focus on managerial time spent on these functions and the results of their efforts in order to assess and compare the efficiency of the old and new systems.

A. HYPOTHESES

The first hypothesis to be tested is that managers who supervised employees under the old system will find the new system to be an improvement. The reason for this assumption is that one of the major complaints from managers about the pre-CSRA system was that it was not responsive to their needs. The new system was deliberately designed to increase responsiveness by allowing greater participation in, and therefore, control of, system response to better meet the needs of line management.

The second hypothesis is that there will be no difference between the major occupational groups of managers in terms of



preference for the Demonstration Project. This assumption is based on the fact that managers and employees from each major occupational group were instrumental in designing the new systems for the Project with regard to their respective group. This is because separate Task Teams for each of the major occupational groups were established to develop the implementation plans for those systems that would affect them.

A third hypothesis to be tested is that managers will respond that they are able to make other, more productive use of their time under the Project than was possible under the old system. The basis for this assumption is that the streamlining of the classification process would free up more of their time which could be spent on more productive activities.

The fourth hypothesis is that the number of PACs considered by managers as accurate would be greater than the number of position descriptions that were considered accurate under the old system. This response would be attributable to the relative ease of preparing and obtaining classification of PACs versus the problems associated with the classification of position descriptions under the old system.

A fifth hypothesis is that the relative usefulness of PACs will be seen as greater than the usefulness of position descriptions. This ties into the previous rationale for



greater accuracy of PACs as compared to position descriptions, and this higher accuracy should lead to increased relevance of PACs over position descriptions.

The final hypothesis is that the new performance evaluation system under the Demonstration Project will be viewed as more beneficial to managers than the old pre-CSRA system. This assumption is based on the direct relationship in the new system between mission accomplishment and the planning process in which performance expectations are clearly identified in writing and communicated to employees.

B. SURVEY DEVELOPMENT

The first step in conducting this research was to design a survey instrument to collect managerial data. Formulation of a questionnaire began at The Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego with a group of personnelists. Inputs to the questionnaire were obtained from operating personnel office staff members based on questions and concerns that were frequently raised by line managers. Some personnelists who have given briefings on the Demonstration Project provided inputs based on questions more frequently asked in these briefings.

The format and organization of the questionnaire was intended to permit collection of data about managerial experiences under the pre-CSRA system, followed by data about the Project, on similar variables. This type of design would facilitate the testing of hypotheses regarding the impact of



changes experienced by managers under the new system. Comparative data would be easier to obtain about the classification process than about performance planning and evaluation, primarily because of the lack of mechanisms for performance planning and monitoring in existence under the pre-CSRA system. For this reason, the major source of data about performance evaluation would be attitudinal rather than quantitative.

The first draft of the questionnaire was forwarded to NWC China Lake to be evaluated by the members of the Internal Evaluation Task Team and personnelists. After providing their inputs, the Task Team members took a pretest of the revised questionnaire.

The approved version of the questionnaire (Appendix A) was distributed at China Lake on 10 March 1983 to the total population of 475 managers. At the time that the deadline for return of questionnaires was reached on 1 April 1983, a total of 265 questionnaires had been returned for a 56% response rate. Nine questionnaires were received after the deadline, making the total response rate 58%; however, these late arrivals were not received in time to be included in this analysis.

C. CONTENT ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

Completed answer sheets for the sample of 265 cases were read by an optical scanner and recorded on magnetic tape.



Two of the cases were not readable by the scanner, which reduced the sample size to 263 cases. A program was developed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to analyze the data. The Frequencies procedure was used to generate tables for each of the survey questions. Contingency tables were then produced for the key variables to be analyzed in order to test hypotheses, using the Crosstabs procedure. Each variable is identified in the tables found in Appendix B, and all variables are listed in the indices contained at the end of that Appendix.

Following the SPSS analysis, a cost-effectiveness model was developed. The model utilized the criterion of maximum effectiveness/cost ratio. The following equations are included in the model:

Cost = Supervisory Manhours x Supervisory Salary
Effectiveness = f (variable list)

The variables selected for use in the effectiveness equation were chosen on the basis of their perceived contribution to the overall accomplishment of a manager's job. The model was used to compare estimated costs and effects for the pre-CSRA systems with the costs and effects under the Project. Tables 3-1 and 3-2 present the cost and effectiveness data, respectively.



	descriptions
ST DATA	position
TABLE 3-1 CO	of preparing
	ccst
	costpds
	<u>'a</u>

	PCT				PCT	000000000	
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<u>d</u>	cost	######################################	MEAN 105	1b	cost	# 8222211 82222111 86418641	MEAN, 31.



TABLE 3-2 EFFECTIVENESS DATA (GENERATED BY MAUM)

(pd) personal activities and capabilities statement (pac)	E	Ч	1	1	1	r=4	: 10w
position description (pd)	E	a	1	ч	ч	ď	key: 1 = 10w
evaluation items	usefulness	accuracy	manhours: level a 162 (gs-5 11)	dt ds da-3 (gs-12 tech, adm, spec)	dp-3 (gs-12 6 gs-13)	dp-4 (gs-14 ggs-15)	

m = medium

h = high

V. SURVEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Appendix B contains the tables produced by computer output as a result of an analysis of the survey data, using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Tables which give the frequency distribution on responses to each question contained in the questionnaire are presented, preceded by seven contingency tables generated to test hypotheses. Some highlights of the results are presented in this chapter.

Tables numbered 1 through 4 present demographic data about the respondents. Managers classified as scientists and engineers comprised 68% of the respondents; administrative specialists accounted for 19% of the sample; technical specialists comprised 5% of the respondents; and, 9% were technicians. The mean salary for all Project supervisory personnel was \$43,682 per annum. Approximately 69% of the respondents were first line supervisors. Eighty percent of these managers were in supervisory positions at the time the Demonstration Project was implemented for their occupational group. The other 20% became supervisors under the new system, which in most cases indicates the absence of supervisory experience under the old system. Ninety-three percent of all Project supervisors have over ten years of



Federal service, and 54% have over twenty years. The demographic data contained in these tables was supplemented by information from the personnel database.

Table 5 indicates that 61% of the supervisors responded that they were the usual author of General Schedule position descriptions for their subordinates. Forty-eight percent reported that they wrote one to three position descriptions per year under the old system, while 22% wrote between four and ten per year as noted in Table 22. Table 24 illustrates that 32% of the managers estimated that up to 10% of all position descriptions in their organization were inaccurate, and 22% recalled the percentage of inaccurate descriptions to be between 11 and 25%. The major reason noted for not updating more of these inaccurate descriptions wa that accuracy was not considered important under the old system by 46% of the supervisors (Table 26). Seventy percent recalled that they used each position description not more than twice per year in Table 27. The major uses noted in Tables 28 through 31 in order of importance were for performance appraisal, required reviews, recruitment, and promotion.

Table 6 illustrates that 58% of the managers responding indicated that they were the usual author of Personal Activities and Capability Statements (PACs) written for their employees. Tables 35 through 38 show that only a very small percentage of PACs took more than three hours to prepare,



while the majority took less than one hour each. Ninety-three percent of the respondents felt that 10% or less of all PACs were inaccurate (Table 50). The major uses for PACs illustrated in Tables 52 through 55 in order of importance were performance appraisal, required reviews, promotion, instructing employees, and recruitment.

Ninety-one percent of all respondents in Table 58 replied that the position classification process is simplified under the Demonstration Project. Ninety-one percent also felt that the classification process takes less time under the Project (Table 59). Sixty-five percent responded that classification is better understood under the Project in Table 66. Seventy-eight percent of the managers responded that they are able to make other more productive uses of their time now (Table 67).

Tables 72 and 73 show that a majority of managers spend a decreased amount of time preparing PACs to be classified, and negotiating about their classification with Personnel specialists. Sixty-eight percent felt that they are spending more time now on performance planning (Table 74). Performance reviews and monitoring are on the increase according to 77% in Table 76. Pay decisions, aware recommendations and Performance Review Boards use up more time now according to 64% of the respondents in Table 77. The majority of other supervisory functions relating to personnel management are reported as unchanged by the Project.



Seventy-six percent of the managers responding in Table 79 felt that the overall net change of the Demonstration Project is an improvement over the old system. The contribution of performance planning to mission accomplishment is reported as greater under the Project by 62% of the respondents in Table 80. Setting of objectives, monitoring of performance, and annual performance ratings are viewed as beneficial by over 85% of the respondents in Tables 81, 82 and 83. Fifty-nine percent view the linkage between performance evaluation and pay as beneficial (Table 85). Communication of performance expectations is up for 62% in Table 88, and 66% feel that employees know more about what's expected of them now in Table 89. Over 70% responded that performance plans help to identify employee training needs, and to deal with performance problems in Tables 96 and 97.

Table 99 reports that 77% of the managers responded that the Demonstration Project is seen as beneficial to their overall supervisory performance. Table 100 concludes the questionnaire results with 78% of the respondents stating their preference for the Project.

In relation to the specific hypotheses listed in Chapter IV, the contingency tables located at the front of Appendix B confirm hypotheses one, three, four, and six. These null hypotheses are as follows:



- H₁: Those respondents who were supervisors at the time of entry into the Project found the new system to be an improvement.
- H₃: Managers feel that they are making other, more productive use of their time now.
- H₄: PACs are more accurate than position descriptions were under the old system.
- H₆: The Project performance evaluation process makes a greater contribution to mission accomplishment than the old system.

Hypotheses two and five were disproved by the analysis.

The following alternate hypotheses were proven:

- H_{2A}: There is a difference between the level of satisfaction with the Demonstration Project for the major occupational groups.
- H_{5A}: PACs are not considered to be more useful than position descriptions.

Scientists/Engineers and Administrative Specialists reported a higher satisfaction rate with the Project than did Technical Specialists and Technicians. It should be noted that there is a high correlation between the two groups comprising a majority of the Project participants and the higher satisfaction rate.

Regarding the relative usefulness of PACs, the majority of the respondents indicated no improvement over the usefulness of position descriptions under the old system. This tends to negate the importance of increased accuracy of PACs.

The overall results of the managerial survey have been in favor of the Demonstration Project. While some improvements



were reported in the total position classification process, the end result of that process (PAC) was not found to be any more useful than its predecessor; however, the performance planning process was viewed as very beneficial in several key areas of importance to managers. Mission accomplishment is enhanced, communications are increased, and the plans are a useful tool for identifying training needs and handling employee performance problems.

Several constructive suggestions were provided by the respondents as an addendum to the survey data. Some managers recommended that the decision to award a pay raise should be made without the constraint of a pay guideline. Others question the value of awarding pay raises solely in recognition of performance. A need arises for some mechanism to protect the equity of salaries for current employees against the higher entry level salaries that are offered to new hires. Some suggestions came out in favor of avoiding further attempts to regulate the pay system with the addition of midpoint constraints. These issues warrant further attention by the Task Teams, Steering Committee, and internal evaluators.



VI. CONCLUSIONS

This paper has presented a broad overview of the conceptual framework for a Demonstration Project. The current literature was researched and selected relevant theories were presented. Examples of other approaches to the practice of performance evaluation were presented and described. Through the development, administration, and analysis of survey data specific hypotheses were tested and attitudinal information was collected about the impact of this Project on managers at the Naval Weapons Center.

In this concluding chapter, the results of this study are reviewed so that it may serve as an executive summary for readers interested in a recapitulation of the highlights of the study. For a complete breakdown of the survey data, Appendix B should be examined.

Much of the current literature presents evidence in support of a participative approach to the design, development and administration of performance evaluation and pay systems. Communication is stressed as an important ingredient to the success of such an approach. Equity is also considered to be a key variable to the successful operation of performance-based pay systems. A high level of trust is needed between employees and management in order for



performance-based rewards and significant changes in pay administration to be accepted. A clear relationship between performance standards and behavior that is rewarded is essential to that acceptance. The use of a participative approach, therefore, is not in itself a guarantee of success.

The survey results from China Lake show that, overall, managers prefer the Demonstration Project to the pre-CSRA approach to personnel management; however, there are some specific areas of concern that evidence the need for further attention. Acceptance of the Project is not equal among the major occupational groups. Scientist/Engineers and Administrative Specialists are more satisfied with the Project than are Technical Specialists and Technicians. This may be indicative of a need to reexamine the specific concerns of those groups which are less satisfied.

PACs are more accurate than position descriptions but not considered to be any more useful. There appears to be very little recognition of any relationship between a PAC and a performance plan, which contains specific expectations about how the job is to be done. Also, PACs are not used any more frequently than position descriptions, and the major reasons for their use are the same as for PDs with the exception of the addition of the use of PACs for instructing employees about the work. Line managers are still the usual authors of PACs, in the majority of cases, but they now spend less time



preparing PACs and getting them classified than under the pre-CSRA system.

While a reduction of managerial time spent on position classification is evident, the net change in time spent on personnel management functions is not significant due to an increase in time spent on performance planning, monitoring and review, pay and award decisions. Managers consider the increased amount of time spent on setting objectives, monitoring performance, and preparing annual performance ratings to be beneficial in accomplishing their supervisory responsibilities. Performance plans are seen as useful in identifying employee training needs and performance problems. We may conclude then that a majority of managers consider that their time is better spent under the Project in terms of productive outputs.

Finally, the cost-effectiveness model illustrates comparisons of data about the investments for managers in terms of manhours and salary, and the resulting levels of effectiveness in terms of their performance as supervisors both before and after the implementation of the Project. Again, it must be noted that the only obtainable data in terms of manhours and effectiveness pertains to the position classification function. This data is not entirely reliable based on the fact that it was necessary for respondents to recall from memory their experiences under the old system.



Nevertheless, it is clear that managers do not find the position classification process to be a positive contributor to their supervisory performance. Rather, they view it as a task that must be done in order to recruit and promote employees. Time saved in the position classification process is primarily useful to managers because they are now able to devote that time to more productive activities.

One final reference that I would like to cite to put the results of this study into perspective comes from a very recent publication based on studies of some of the more successful firms in the United States. Peters and Waterman point out that when an organization fails, that failure is seldom attributed to a lack of concern for people o the part of management [Ref. 16]. The most successful companies, however, look to people to increase productivity rather than to financial controls or technology. These firms are characterized by a tough approach to management, but that approach is enforced by shared expectations and peer pressure rather than by elaborate control systems. No one particular approach to management can guarantee success indefinitely. Overreliance on systems and mechanisms alone cannot enhance true productivity.

My reason for ending this study with Peter's and Waterman's thoughts about productivity is to reinforce the importance of paying attention to people and their needs for



recognition. It would be very risky to expect an elaborate system such as this Demonstration Project to successfully meet those needs. Such a system must be kept flexible in order to be responsive to the needs of people, and to managers in particular, for it cannot ever become a substitute for good judgment about how to supervise people.



SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA 93555

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MEMORANDUM

From:

Technical Director

To:

Demonstration Project Supervisors and Managers

Subj:

Evaluation of Demonstration Project

Encl:

(1) Questionnaire regarding personnel functions performed by

supervisors and instruction and answer sheets

- 1. A critical portion of the evaluation of the Demonstration Project will be an assessment of its impact on supervisors' involvement in personnel management functions. As a Demonstration Project Supervisor or Manager, you are being asked to help in this assessment effort by completing the enclosed questionnaire. Some of the questions ask that you estimate times spent on personnel functions prior to the beginning of the Demonstration Project in July 1980. Although we realize it is very difficult to reconstruct activities that long ago, we would appreciate your help in making estimates.
- 2. Since this questionnaire (enclosure (1)) is being used at both NOSC and NWC, some questions will be specific to one or the other Center. This will be indicated on the questions. Please disregard those questions labeled "NOSC only."
- 3. The completed questionnaires will be processed by automated equipment which will summarize the answers in statistical form. Your individual answers will remain strictly confidential, and they will be combined with those of the other respondents. An optical scanning answer sheet and intructions are enclosed. Please return the answer sheet, along with any written comments, to Code 0902 at your earliest convenience but not later than 1 April 1983.
- 4. Thank you for your cooperation in this effort. If you would like a summary of the results of this questionnaire, please indicate below.



Instruction Sheet for Answers to Questionnaire

- 1. The answer sheet, General Purpose-NCS-Answer Sheet, is the enclosed green-colored sheet (one page with two sides). It is a standard, low-cost scoring sheet compatible with optical scanning equipment which will be used for tallying the responses.
- 2. Ignore the left-hand portion of side 1 which starts with "name". This section will not be used and should not have any marks placed on it.
- 3. Start by reading side 2 of the answer sheet which provides marking directions. Please use a No.2 pencil for scoring.
- 4. Begin marking your choices from the questionnaire on side 1 of the answer sheet. Start with question 1. For example, if your answer is "4" on question 1, mark column "4" on the answer sheet for question 1.
- 5. If you want to add any written comments, enclose them on a separate sheet of paper. Please do not write comments on the green answer sheet as they will interfere with the optical scan tally.
- 6. Please return the answer sheet (do <u>not</u> fold it) and any separate written comments in a guard mail envelope to Code 0902. Please do <u>not</u> return the questionnaire.
- 7. If you have any questions, contact Bob Glen (Code 0902) at extension 3196 or 2434. Thanks for your cooperation and assistance.



DEMO PROJECT SUPERVISORS' QUESTIONNAIRE.

This is a one-time data gathering effort. Please consider carefully, and answer as to how the systems were or are actually working, not how they should have been or should be working. See the enclosed instruction sheet for answering this questionnaire.

The use of the optical scan answer sheet has resulted in a rather lengthy questionnaire; however, pre-testing indicates that 20 minutes should be sufficient time for completing the questionnaire. Your responses are critical for valid overall evaluation results.

1.	What is your current classification? 1. Scientist/Engineer
2.	What is your organizational level? 1. Branch or Unit Head
3	Were you a supervisor/manager in July 1980 when NOSC/NW entered into the Demonstration Project? 1. Yes
4.	If yes, were you 1. At the same organizational level (1) 2. At a lower organizational level (2)
Cla	ssification experience prior to Demonstration Project:
5.	In the organization which you supervised prior to July 1980, were GS position descriptions usually drafted or written by: 1. Yourself



In the organization which you supervised prior to July 1980, about how many hours did you personally spend in drafting, reviewing, discussing final preparation of or negotiating over a typical position description in each of the following categories?

6.	1. 2. 3. 4.	4-8 h 9-16 More	than a nours hours than i		hours	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•	. !	(2 (3 (4))
7.	2. 3. 4.	Less 4-8 t 9-16 More	than dours than done		hours	•		•		•						•	•	•	(2 (3 (4)
8.	1. 2. 3. 4.	Less 4-8 h 9-16 More	entis than nours hours than at th	4 h • 16	nours hours	•	•	•						•	•		•	•	(2 (3 (4)
9.	1. 2. 3. 4.	Less 4-8 h 9-16 More	than hours than at th	4 t 16	nours hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(2 (3 (4	;) ;)
10.	1. 2. 3.	Less 4-8 1 9-16 More	Engin than nours hours than at th	4 t	nours hours	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(1 (2 (3	2) 3) 4)
11.	1. 2. 3. 4.	Less 4-8 1 9-16 More	l/Secr than nours hours than at th	4 h 16	nours hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(2 (3 (4	2) 3) 4)



After final preparation, about how many working days did it usually take for final approval/classification of each of the following:
12. GS-14/15 1. Less than 4 days
13. GS-13 1. Less than 4 days
14. GS-12 Scientist, Engineer 1. Less than 4 days
15. GS-12 Technician, Administrative, Specialist 1. Less than 4 days
16. GS-5/11 Engineer, Scientist, Technician, Administrative 1. Less than 4 days

17.	Cl	erica	1/Sc	ecre	tā	ri	al	/1	\ss	sis	sta	ant	٤	(140	osc	2 0	on]	ly))		
	1.	Less	tha	n 4	(lay	's		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	.(1)
	2.	4-8	days				•	•							•						.(2)
		9-16																			
		17-3																			
		More																			
		None																			
														54							, ,



During a one year period, about how many position descriptions of each of the following types were prepared in the organization which you supervised? (Consider those needed for recruitment, reassignment, update for currency, promotion, etc.)

18.	GS-	-14/15								-												
		None																			(1))
		1-3																				
	3.	4-10																		. 1	(3))
	4.	11-20 .																				
	5.	21-40 .																				
		Over 40																				
19.	GS-	- 13																				
		None																				
		1-3																				
		4-10																				
		11-20 .																				
		21-40 .																				
	б.	Over 40		•	•	•	•		•	•	٠	•	•	•	,	•	•	•	•	•	(6)
20.		-12 Scier																			/ 7	,
		None .																				
	2.	1-3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(2)
	3.	4-10 .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	(3)
	4.	11-20 .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(4)
	5.	21-40	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(5)
	6.	Over 40	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	(6)
21	-	10 mb-	· -	:		3	3		٠ _ ،				_	<u> </u>			9 .					
41.	1.	-12 Techr None																			/ 1)
		1-3																				
		4-10																				
		11-20																				
				•			•				•	•					•				1 -+	
	J .	21 - 4.03																				1
		21-43													•	•					(5	
		21-40 Over 40													•	•					(5	
22.	6.	Over 40	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	٠	•	•	(5 (6)
22.	6. GS	Over 40 -5/11 Eng	gin	ee:	· r,	· So	cie	ent	tis	st,	. 7	· Ceo	chr	nic	:	· en,	•	Adr	nir		(5 (6 st) rative
22.	6. GS	Over 40 -5/11 Eng	gin	ee:	· r,	· So	cie	ent	tis	st,	. 7	· Ceo	chr	nic	:	· en,	•	Adr	nir		(5 (6 st) rative
22.	6. GS 1. 2.	Over 40 -5/11 Eng None . 1-3 .	gin	eei	· · · · · ·	Sc.	: :	ent	tis	: st,	· , ໆ	red	chr	io	: :ia	· en,	. A	Adr	nir	.i	(5 (6 st (1 (2) rative))
22.	6. GS 1. 2.	Over 40 -5/11 Eng	gin	eei	· · · · · ·	Sc.	: :	ent	tis	: st,	· , ໆ	red	chr	io	: :ia	· en,	. A	Adr	nir		(5 (6 st (1 (2 (3) rative)))
22.	6. GS 1. 2. 3.	Over 40 -5/11 End None . 1-3 . 4-10 .	gin	eei	· · · · · ·	Sc.	: :	ent	tis	: st,	· , ໆ	red	chr	io	: :ia	· en,	. A	Adr	nir		(5 (6 st)(2 (4)(4)	rative))))
22.	6. GS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Over 40 -5/11 End None . 1-3 . 4-10 . 11-20	gin	eei	· · · · · ·	Sc.	: :	ent	tis	: st,	, 7	red	chr	nic	: :	· en,	. 2	Adr	nir	: :	(5 (6 st)(2 (4 (5)	rative))))))
22.	6. GS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Over 40 -5/11 End None . 1-3 . 4-10 . 11-20 21-40	gin	eei	· · · · · ·	Sc.	: :	ent	tis	st,	, 7	red	chr	nic	: :	en,	. 2	Adr	nir	: :	(5 (6 st)(2 (4)(4)	rative))))))
	GS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Over 40 -5/11 End None . 1-3 . 4-10 . 11-20 21-40	gin	• ee:		. So	: :	ent	tis			·	chr			en,		Adr	nir	: :	(5 (6 st)(2 (4 (5)	rative))))))
	6. GS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Over 40 -5/11 End None . 1-3 . 4-10 . 11-20 21-40 Over 40	gin	• ee:		. So	: :	ent	tis	st.		·	chr			en,		Adr	nir		(5 (6 st)(2 (4 (5)	rative))))))
	6. GS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Over 40 -5/11 Eng None . 1-3 . 4-10 . 11-20 21-40 Over 40 erical/Se	gin	ees		. So	: :	ent	tis	st.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	chr			en,		Adr	nir		(5 (6 st)(2 (3 (4 (5 (6	rative)))))))
	6. GS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. C1 1. 2. 3.	Over 40 -5/11 End None . 1-3 . 4-10 . 11-20 . 21-40 . Over 40 erical/Se None	gin	ees	r,	So	: :	ent	tis	st.	ant		chr			in an,		. Adr	nir		(5) (6) st: (1) (2) (4) (6) (1)	rative))))))))
	6. GS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. C1 1. 2. 3.	Over 40 -5/11 End None . 1-3 . 4-10 . 11-20 21-40 Over 40 erical/Se None 1-3 . 4-10 . 11-20	gin	eer	r,			ent	tis.	st.	ant		chr			in an,	Ly .		nir		(5) (6) st(1) (2) (4) (6) (1) (2)	<pre>) rative)))))))))</pre>
	6. GS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. C1 1. 2. 3.	Over 40 -5/11 End None	gin	eee:	r,		: : : : : : :	Ass	eis		ant		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Ly ·	Adr	nir		(5) (6) (1) (2) (3) (4) (6) (1) (2) (3)	<pre>rative)))))))))))</pre>



24.	typically out of date or inaccurate?
	1. None
25.	Were any inaccuracies primarily: 1. Major
26.	What was the major reason for not updating position descriptions: 1. It took too much time
	4. Accuracy of P.D.'s wasn't important enough to spend the time and effort updating them(4) 5. Not applicable
27.	On the average about how many times per year did you actually use or refer to an established position description in your organization? 1. Never
	- 31. What were the major purposes for referring to a PD? Use answer sheet items 28-31 to indicate up to four purposes 1. Performance appraisal



32. In general, how useful were the post to you? 1. Very useful	
33. In general, how well informed description preparation and the classific non-supervisory employees?	
 Little or no involvement/knowlede Understood what a P.D. is and its uses	s primary (2)
Demonstration Project Classification Expe	erience
34. In the organization you now supervise Designators (NOSC) or PACs (NWC) using by: 1. Yourself	<pre>ually drafted or written (1) (2) (3)</pre>
About how many hours do you now spend in negotiating over a typical Level/Special PAC (NWC) in each of the following categors. DP-IV 1. Less than 1 hour 2. 1-3 hours 3. 4-8 hours 4. 9-16 hours 5. Over 16 hours 6. None at this level	alty Designator(NOSC) or ories? (1) (2) (3) (4)
36. DP-III 1. Less than 1 hour 2. 1-3 hours 3. 4-8 hours 4. 9-16 hours 5. Over 16 hours 6. None at this level	(2) (3) (4) (5)



37.		, DS, DA, III					
	1.	Less than 1 hour					.(1)
	2.	1-3 hours					.(2)
	3.	4-8 hours					.(3)
	4.	9-16 hours					. (4)
	5.	Over 16 hours					.(5)
		None at this level					
38.	DP	, DT, DS, DA Levels A, I an	d II				
		Less than 1 hour					.(1)
		1-3 hours					
		4-8 hours					
		9-16 hours					
		Over 16 hours					
		None at this level					
39.	Cle	erical/Secrtarial/Assistant	(NOS	C or	aly)		
	1.	Less than 1 hour					.(1)
	2.	1-3 hours					.(2)
		4-8 hours					
	4.	9-16 hours					.(4)
		Over 16 hours					
		None at this level					



		inal preparat take for fin																		
	lowin		ат арр			, -					.			٠.	• `			0.2	<u> </u>	
	DP-																			
	1.	1-3 days .				•	•		•	•		•			•		(1)		
	2.																			
	3.	4-8 days . 9-16 days .		•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•		•	•			(3)		
	4.	16-30 days .																		
	5.	Over 30 days		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 1	5)		
	6.	None at this	level	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• 1	(6)		
41.	DP-	-III																		
	1.	1-3 days .							6	•							(1)		
	2.	4-8 days .																		
		9-16 days .																		
	4.	16-30 days .												•	•		(4)		
	5.	Over 30 days		•	•			•	•	•		•		•	•	. 1	(5)		
	6.	None at this	level	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	- 1	(6)		
42.	יזען	, DS, DA III																		
		1-3 days .				_											1)		
	2.	4-8 days .											•	•			(2	í		
	3.	9-16 days .															(3	í		
	4.	16-30 days .			•				•	•			•				(4)		
		Over 30 days																		
	6.	None at this	level	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	(6)		
43.	קת	, Dr, DS. DA	Levels	Δ	T	۶.	. 7	T												
		1-3 days															(1)		
	2.	4-8 days																		
		9-16 days .																		
	4.	16-30 days .																		
	5.	Over 30 days																		
		None at this																		
44.	Cli	erical/Secret	arial/	Ass	iis	:ta	ant	- ((NC	SC	٠ ,	יתר.	l v)						
	1.	1-3 days .															(1)		
		4-8 days .																		
		9-16 days .																		
	4.	16-30 days .																		
	5.	Over 30 days																		
	6.																			



Under the Demo, during a one year period, about how many PACs (NWC) or Level/Specialty Designators (NOSC) of each of the following types are prepared in your organization? (Consider those needed for recruitment, reassignment, update for currency, promotion, etc. Do not count those prepared for entering employees into the Demonstration Project initially.)

45. DP TV

,30	3. 4. 5.	None 1-3 4-10 11-20 21-40 Over	•	· · · ·	•	•	•	•							•						. ((2) (3) (4) (5)
46.	DP 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	III None 1-3 4-10 11-20 21-40 Over	•	• •	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	. ((2) (3) (4) (5)
47.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	None 1-3 4-10 11-20 21-40 Over	•	• •	•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•	•	•	. ((2) (3) (4) (5)
48.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	None 1-3 4-10 11-20 21-40 Over	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. ((3)(4)(5)
49.	1. 2. 3. 4.	None 1-3 4-10 11-20 21-40 Over	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• !	(2) (3) (4) (5)



50.		out how many Level/Specialty Designators (NOSC)
		Cs (NWC) are inaccurate or out of date
		your organization?
	1.	None
		1-108
	3.	11-258
	4.	26-50%
		51-998
		All
51.		you use L/SD's (NOSC), PACs (NWC)?
	1.	Less often than P.D.'s (1)
	2.	About the same as P.D.'s (2)
	3.	More often than P.D.'s
52.	- 55	. For what purposes? (use answer sheet lines 51-54
		to indicate up to 4 major purposes)
		Performance appraisal (1)
		Instructing/guiding employees (2)
	3.	Required reviews (accuracy, currency, position,
		management report, maintenance
		review, etc.)
	4.	Position management decisions (4)
	5.	Manpower planning
	6.	Recruitment (preparing and/or requesting
		certificate
	7.	Refer to when making assignments (7)
		Promotion
		Reassignment
	10.	Guideline for writing similar PDs (10)
56.	In	general, how useful are PACs (NWC), L/SD's (NOSC)
	to	you?
	1.	Very useful
		Moderately useful
		Not useful
		Irrelevant
		Interfere with my job accomplishment (5)
	٠.	interfere with my Job accompilishment (3)
57.	In	general, how well informed or involved in L/SD
	(110	OSC), PACs (NWC) preparation and the classification
		ocess are your nonsupervisory employees now?
		Little or no involvement/knowledge (1)
		Understand what a L/SD (NOSC), PACs (NWC) is and its
		primary uses
	3.	
	٠.	Thoroughly understand the process (3)



Please provide your frank opinions below in light of your Demonstration Project experience

		True	Partially True	Not True	Don't Know
58.	Classification is simpler & more understandable than before.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
59.	Classification takes significantly less time than before.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
60.	Classification paper work is significantly decreased in the Demo environment.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
61.	Demo classification levels are logical and reflect real world differences in difficulty.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
62.	Classification authority is responsibly exercised at this Center.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
63.	Conflicts/classification pressures are significantly reduced.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
64.	Conflicts/classification pressures are eliminated.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
65.	Position management is more important than before.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
66.	Supervisors and employees understand Demo classification better than the GS classification system.	n (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
67.	Other more productive use is made of my time and knowledge than under the old classification system.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
68.	Relations between supervisors employees, and personnel specialists are better than before.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)



		TRUE	PARTIALLY TRUE	NOT TRUE	20.1
69,	My personnel advisors now provide more productive				
	assistance than before.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the personnel management areas listed below indicate whether you have experienced increases/decreases in work under the Demo:

		INCREASED	ABOUT SAME	DECREASED	DON 'T KNOW
70.	Long range planning, manpower needs determination, position				
	management.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
71.	Recruiting, interviewing selecting employees.	g, (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
72.	Classification: prepar reviewing PACs or L/SD's instead of PDs.		(2)	(3)	(4)
73.	Classification: negotia with personnel advisors		(2)	(3)	(4)
74.	Planning work with/for a employees (including development of performance plans)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
75.	Developing, coaching, or job training of my employess.	n-the- (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76.	Reviewing performance, nitoring sessions, appraising performance, providing feedback to employees.	mo- (1)	(2)) (3)	(4)
77.	Compensation (e.g., pay decisions, salary manage other monetary awards,	out ement,	(2)	, (3)	(1)
	performance review board meetings, etc.)	(1)	(2)) (3)	(4)



1		INCREASED	ABOUT SAME			ON'T WOW
8.	Dealing with employee management relations matters (retirements, removals, discipline, grievances, appeals,					
	etc.)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	Do you view the net cha	ange as an .	improvem	ent:	•	,
	1. Yes		• • • •			.(1)
outs erf	The GS/WG performance standing, "S" satisfactors formance planning was recompled performance appoint accomplishment? 1. More than the GS/WG 2. About the same 3. Less than the GS/WG	ry, and "U" quired. In praisal sys	unsatis compari tem cont	factory son, do ributes	rating you fe to you	(1) . (1) . (2)
as f	ase describe the parts of follows: Setting objectives/ performance planning.	Highly Beneficial	Seneficial de Conse	Not of Important of or or	- Te	C Very
32.	Monitoring/review(s)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
83.	Year-end performance appraisal	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
84.	Rating definitions	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4.)	(5)
85.	Linkage with pay	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
86.	Management review proc	ess (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
87.	subordinate supervisor the work your employee doing compared with wh	s) know abo	our out olly	DRE	SAME	LESS
-	under the GS system?		(.	l)	(2)	(3)



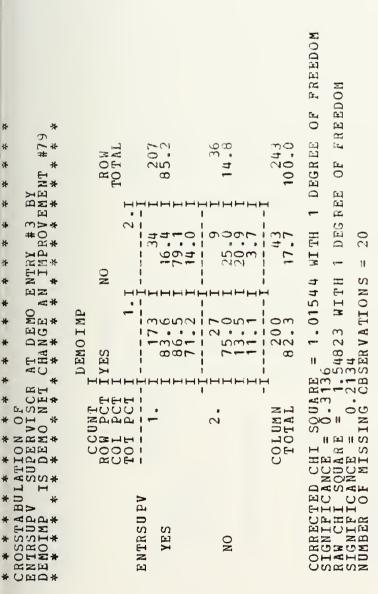
88.	How much communication abou expectations between the em and supervisors in your org is there now compared with the Demo Project?	ployees anization	n (1)		(2)	(3)
89.	In general, how much do you employees know about what i expected of them now as com to before the Demo Project?	s pared	(1)		(2)	(3)
93.	(NOSC) The paperwork requirement of Performance Planning Apprail. Insufficient for my need. About right	salis: d				(2)
91.	(NNC) The paperwork require Performance Plan-Demonstrate (NAVWPNCEN 12430/9) Perform Demonstration Project is: 1. Insufficient for my need 2. About right	ion Projection Project	ect and essment 	· · ·		(2)
unde	the time you spend on perfor the Demonstration Project he following tasks: Long range planning.		eficial o			
93.	Determining manpower requirements.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
94.	Work scheduling.	(1)	(2)	(3) "	(4)	(5)
95.	Reporting to higher level management/sponsors	(1)	(2)	(3)	: (4)	(5)
96.	Identifying training needs for employees.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
97.	Dealing with employee problems.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)



98.	Predicting financial requirements	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
99.	Overall performance of my job as a supervisor/	/ > >	(2)	(2)	/ 4 \	/ = \
	manager.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Overall, would you rather he pre-July 1980 personnel				ronment.	than
	1. Yes				(1)	
	2. No				(2)	

APPENDIX B

COMPUTER DATA TABLES



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*	**************************************		ROW	4	68.0	18.2	4.3	24 9.5	253 100.0	HAVE EXPECTED	30 FREEDOM	
* * * * * * *	sification #1 by edemoenvironment * * * * * * * * *	FREFDEMO	Y ES NO	1. I	11 19 33 11 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	87.0 I 13.0 I 19.0 I 15.2 I 15.2 I 15.8 I 2.4 I I	27 1 27 3 1 27 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 29 2 1 14:33 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	h-61 9.	THE	FRE OU	SERVATIONS = 10
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	4Hr0 *	THREE	PCT	TOT PCT	SCIENTIST 1.	ADMINISTRATIVE I	3. I SPECIALIST I	TECHNICIAN 4. I	COLUMN	OUT OF 8 (25.0%)	MUN EXPECTED CEL	IGNIFICANCE = 0.376 UMBER OF MISSING OB



	ROW	80.	19.	100.	. 7
		605 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38.9 2.7	11 18 7.0	PECTED CELL
* C*	NOT true	1 30 1 30 1 14.4 1 85.7	110 110 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140	13.6	HAVE EX PREEDOM
entry #3 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	FART true	11 20 42 11 77 88 11 16 3	24 12 1 22 2 1 22 2	.I54	ALID CELLS NCY = 3.43 DEGREES OF
at demo	CTHTIME ITRUE	4890-11 1000-11 1000-11		1	CFTHEV 5.0. LIFREQUE 8 WITH 3 11 BSERVATIO
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	• •	2.	COLUMN	LESS THAN XPECTED CE E = 6.0101 NCE = 0.11
crosstabulentrsupv othtime c		YES	NO		TREQUENCY MINIMUM ECHI SQUAR SIGNIFICA



OGRAM F hd	1	73-0	N0.00	00755 1	23.5 1.7 22.2 1.8	- moa	18	
DIRECTOR PR maj stf OF I 4.I	0000		33.38-1	0000		000		XPECTED CELLON
DEPT head 3.	000	•	13° 52° 52° 52° 52° 52° 52° 52° 52° 52° 52	15.72	000	000	5.8	S HAVE E O OF FREED
LIVISION head 2.1	1 1		30 · 4 27 · 9 7 · 6	28.6 I	11.82	33	27.4	ALID CELL Y = 0.04 DEGREES = 40
ERANCH head	ĺ) 	270	00000	- R 8 3 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	28	OF THE VO. 10. PREQUENCE NITH 206 ERVATIONS
COUNT ROW PCT I COL PCT I	• 		тнннн; • •	→ 		• • • •	COLUMN	30 (66.7%) LESS THAN 5 PECTEL CELL CELL CE = 24.86649 CE = 0.206 MISSING CBS
	INACCE DS NONE	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-99%	ALL		PREQUENCY DE MINIMUM EXPORTED SOUNT EXPORTED SOUNT EXPORTED SOUNT EXPORTED SUBJECT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

INACCURATE PDS #24 by LEVEL #2 * * * * * * * *



	ROW TOTAL	159 62.4	83 32.5	1. 4.7	0.4	10055	
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	DIRECTOR maj stf.	30.00	66.7 66.7 0.8	000	0000	1.2	XPECTED C
* > .	DEPT head 3.I	383 205-10	4 7.2 46.2 2.4	15.	000		LS HAVE E 2 OF FREEDO
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	DIVISION head 2.I	21 34 II 54 • 4 II 13 • 3 II	7-0	75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0	0000		VALID CEL CY = 0.01 $DEGREES$ $S = 8$
ccurate p	SUPV ERANCH head 1.I	106 66.7 67.5 41.6	53. 23. 17.	50 50.06 23.88	1000	61.6	SERVATION
tion of ercent ina izational * * * *	COUNT COL PCT I TOT PCT I	-	. 2	· m	2	COLUMN	20 (60.0% LESS THAN PECTED CEL = 11.7763 CE = 0.463
crosstabula perinacc Supv organ	5 1 1 1	NONE	1-10%	11-25%	51-99%		12 OUT OF FREQUENCY MINIMUM EX CHI SQUARE SIGNIFICAN NUMBER OF



	ROW	17.5	135 53.6	29.0	100.0	
	Σ W	ı		688	19.5	CELL
		0000		2 7 1 1 6 6 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.2	XPECTED CI
* Y *	DEPT head 3.	30° ====================================	6.1°.0 3.2°.0	1.0	5.2	S HAVE E
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	DIVISION Lead 2.1		32 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	23 .3 II 27 .4 II	24.6	ALTD CE L CY = 0.5. EGREES 0 S = 11
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crosstabulation of usepacs how often do supvorganizational * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	ر م م ع	PDS.	ABOUT THE SAME I	3. I MORE THAN PDS I	COLUMN TOTAL	6 OUT OF 15 (40.0%) FREQUENCY LESS THAN MINIMUM EXPECTED CEL CHI SQUARE = 7.25540 SIGNIFICANCE = 0.509 NUMBER OF MISSING CE



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* * *	n #1 by ntribute * * * *				31.			-	ALID CEI	Y = 0 EGREES	- 11
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*	sifi * * * *	MISS	MORE than	7007	9	2990	9	9	OF.	L F	Ŋ
**************************************	Crosscabulation of payplan current clas misscont performance * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	OUN	ROW PCT I COL PCT I TOT PCT I	-	2. 1 ADMINISTRATIVE I	3. I SPECIALIST I	technician 4. I		OUT OF 12 (33.3' REOUENCY LESS THA	MUN EXPECTED SQUARE = 4.6 IFICANCE = 1	UMBER OF MISSING C



FREQ (PREQ (771) 90.9 100.0	1000.000000000000000000000000000000000
ADJUSTED FREE (77) 18.6 4.6 9.1 100.0	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 62.2 24.4 55.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1
CURRENT CLASSIFICATION #1 CODE ABSOLUTE FREG FREG 1. 178 67.7 2. 49 67.7 3. 12 49 18.6 3. 12 4.6 4.6 4.6 7.7 7 1. 551 MEDIAN 1.239	ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL #2 RELATIVE RELATIVE RELATIVE RELATIVE RECT) 1.668 REDIAN 1.304
CATEGORY LABEL SCIENTIST ENGINEER SPECIALIST TECHNICIAN	CATEGORY LABEL BRANCH HEAD DIVISTON HEAD DIPTETTOR MAJOR STAFF PROGRAM OFFICE HEAD NO RES PONSE



ENTRSUPV	SUPERVISOR AT DEMO	AT DEMO E	NTRY #3		
			RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
		AB SOLUTE	FREO	FREO	FREO
EGORY LABEL	CCLE	FREO	(PC'Ē)	(PCT)	(PCT)
		210	79.8	80.2	80.2
	2.	52	19.8	19.8	100.0
RESPONSE	0	-	O. 4 MISS	MISSING	100.0
		1 1 1	1 1 1 1	* * *	
	TOTAL	L 263	100.0	100.0	
MEA	MEAN 1. 198	MEDIAN 1.124	124		

	FREQ 100.0 100.0	
ADJUSTED	FREQ PCT) 21.9 MISSING 100.0	
ENTRY #4 RELATIVE	PREQ (PCT) 63.9 117.9 118.3	140
EVEL A	AB SOLUTE 168 168 47 48 263	MEDIAN 1.140
SUPERVISORY	CODE 1. 2. 0. TOTAL	MEAN 1.219
TEVEL	CATEGORY LABEL SAME LEVEL LOWER LEVEL NO RESPONSE	



S ::	F REQ (PCT)	9.71	95.5	100.0	100.0			
=		11.8	10.9	4.5	MISSING	10101	0.00	
DULE PDS #5	FREQ (PCT)	7.6 6.6	0.1	φ, γ,	16.0	1010	0.00	186
AUTHOR OF GENERAL SCHEDU	ABSOLUTE FREQ	26	24	0	7 7		507	MEDIAN 1.186
OF GENE	CCDE	<u>2</u> -		• ਤ	•	1 4 60 5	TOLAL	
AUTHOR								MEAN 1.471
WRITEPD	ATEGOR	SUB-SUPERVISOR	TAFF ASS	MPLOY EE	U KES P			

X 13 C	FREO	(PCT)	9.4	15.9	21.0	31.3	100.0	100.0			
AD.THSTED	FREO	(PCT)	. ↑ · 8	7.5	5.1	10.3	68.7	MISSING		100.0	
H 15 PDS #6	FREO	(PCT)	6.8	6.1	4.2	⊅°8	55.9	18.6	1 1 1 8	100.0	77.)
NG GS-14		FREQ	18	16	-	22	147			263	MEDIAN U 777
PREFARIN	A	CODE	_*	2.	m	.	S	0		TOTAL	
HOURS											MEC II NA AM
PDHOURSA		CATEGORY LABEL	NDER 4 HC	0 ∺ 8-	- 16	VER 1	~	NO RES PONSE			2



	7 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	
100 m	FRED 18.3 14.2 18.3 18.3 100.0	
3 PDS #7	10	850
NI NG GS-1.	ABSOLUTE FREQ 24 40 31 40 83 45 263	MEDIAN 3.850
S PREPAR	CCDE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 0. TOTAL	
HO UR		MEAN 3.541
PDHOURSE	CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 4 HOURS UNDER 4 HOURS 4-8 HOURS 9-16 HOURS 0 VER 16 HOURS N A NO RESPONSE TOTAL 263 11.8 9.1 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8	MEAN

PDHOURSC	HOURS	HOURS PREFATING GS-12	GS-12	SEE PDS #8		
				RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			HE	FREO	FREO	FREO
CATEGORY LABEL				(PCT)	(PCT)	(PCT)
UNDER 4 HOURS			_	15.2	18.6	18,6
4-8 HOURS		2.	2	23.6	28.8	47.4
9-16 HOURS		٣,	9	6.6	12.1	59.5
OVER 16 HOURS		3		8.7	10.7	70.2
		22°	-3	24.3	29.8	100,0
NO RES PONSE		0	c	18.3	MISSING	100.0
			1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	8 8 9	
		TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	
2	MEAN 3.042		MEDIAN 2 712	71.)		
	10.0			1		



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do Follow	FRED (FRED (5.0) 18.2 15.4 15.4 15.4 100.0	
⊃مید ب	24.7.2.2.3 24.7.2.2.3 18.6.0 100.	218
G GS-12	AB SOLUTE FREQ 47 47 33 63 49 	MEDIAN 3.218
PREFARING	CCDE 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 6. 0. TOTAL	
HOURS		MEAN 3.224
PDHOURSD	CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 4 HOURS 4-8 HOURS 9-16 HOURS OVER 16 HOURS N A	3.5

PDH	PDHOURSE	HOURS	PREPARING	65-5 11	ALL PDS #1) AD.1857ED	
CATEGORY LAB UNDER 4 HOUR	EI		CCDE	AB SOLUTE FREQ 71	CCDE FREQ (PCT)	FRED (PCT)	FECTON STATE
4-8 HOURS 9-16 HOURS OVER 16 HOURS	Ų		o'm'=	66 71 71	25. 15.6	300 300 300 300	200 200 200
N A NO RESPONSE	<u> </u>		00	1	17.5	5.5 MISSIMG	100
			TOTAL	26	00.	100.	
		MEAN 2.276	. 276	MEDIAN 2.068	.068		

E067-0000



FRACTO 100.0010000000000000000000000000000000	FERUM (PCT) (0.09) 100.00
ADJUSTED (PCT) (0.9) 1.9 1.9 7.5 22.9 65.0 MISSING	ADJUSTED (PCT) (PCT) 3.2 3.2 5.1 21.8 32.9 36.1 MISSING
GS-14 15 # PERATIVE PERATIVE PERATIVE CO.8	GS-13 #13 FELATIVE FRED (PCT) 0.8 2.7 4.2 17.9 17.9 17.9
DAYS FOR CLASSIFICATION (CODE ABSOLUTE 1. 2. 4 1. 49 6. 139 6. 139 TOTAL Z63 TOTAL BEDIAN 5.	CODE ABSOLUTE CODE FREQ 1. 3. 4. 4. 5. TOTAL 263
CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 4 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 17-30 DAYS 0 VER 30 DAYS N A NO RES PONSE	PDDAYSB CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 4 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 0VER 30 DAYS N A NO RESPONSE

MEDIAN 5.077

MEAN 4.907



FRED 100.00	FRECT (PCT) 100.00 100.00
ADJUSTED FREQ (FCT) (FCT) 20.15 24.8 14.0 MI SSING 100.0	ADJUSTED FREG (PCT) (4.2 6.6 13.7 28.3 20.8 26.4 MISSING
S GS-12 SEE #14 SOLUTE FREQ (PCT) 16 44 16 16 7 53 30 22.8 49 22.8 49 22.8 100.0	S GS-12 TAS #15 SOLUTE RELATIVE SOLUTE (PCT) 14 29 110 60 22.8 44 16.7 51 51 100.0
C DAYS FCR CIAS CODE 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 6. TOTAL TOTAL	DAYS FCR CLAS CODE 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 0.
CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 4 DAYS 4-8 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 17-30 DAYS OVER 30 DAYS N A NO RESPONSE	CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 4 CAYS 4-8 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 17-30 LAYS OVER 30 DAYS N A

MEDIAN 4.400

MEAN 4.340



FECUTA 1000.000000000000000000000000000000000	FEED 73.7
16 ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (7.8 13.8 24.9 26.7 21.2 21.2 5.5 5 MISSING 100.0	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 73.7 24.0 0.9 1.4 MISSING
ALL PDS # RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) (6.5) 11.4 20.5 17.5 17.5 100.0	RED #18 RELATIVE (PCT) 60.8 19.8 0.8 17.5
ASSIFICATION 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 17. 18. 19. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	5 PDS PREPA ABSOLUTE 160 52 52 146
YS FOR CI CC N 3.562	G S- 14
YSE DA	NUMEDSA
CATEGORY LABEI UNDER 4 DAYS 4-8 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 17-30 DAYS OVER 30 DAYS N A ES FONSE	CATEGORY LABEL NONE 1-3 PDS 4-10 PDS OVER 40 PDS NO RESPONSE

MEDIAN 1.178

MEAN 1.327



COM	FREQ (PCT)	900	100.0		
0.5	FREQ (PCT	50 50 60 60	0.0 MISSING	100.0	
D # 19 RELATIVE	FREQ (PCT)		17.1	100.	1.632
PREPARE	AB SOLUTE FREQ	1 1 2 2 2	225	263	MEDIAN 1.
GS-13 PDS	CCDE	 	000	TOTAL	642
NUMPDSB					MEAN 1.642
	CATEGORY LABEL	NCNE 1-3 PDS	4-10 PDS OVER 40 PDS NO RESPONSE		

FREG 100.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	
GS-12 SEE PDS PREPARED #20 ABSOLUTE FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ (PCT) 10	
RED #20 RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) 25.1 41.1 14.8 0.8 18.3	884
PD S PREPA AB SOLUTE FREQ 108 108 108 4 8 4 8 L	MEDIAN 1.884
G S-12 SEE CCDE 2: 3: 4: 0: 1	1.893
NUMPDSC	MEAN 1.893
CATEGORY LABEL NONE 1-3 PDS 4-10 PDS 11-20 PDS NO RESPONSE	



FREG 3.7 PREG 3.7 PCT 100.0 100.0	CUM FRED 100.0 100.0 100.0
ADJUSTED FREQ (95-6) 35-8 54-1 7-8 2-3 MISSING	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (PCT
MEDNI GS-12 TAS PDS PREPARED #21 CCDE REED FREQ 2. 178 PPEPARED #21 CCDE FREG 29.7 1. 18 4.9 4.9 6.5 17.1 TOTAL 263 100.0	NUMEDSE ALL FDS PREPARED #22 ABSOLUTE PREQ PREQ PREQ
CATEGORY LABEL NONE 1-3 PDS 4-10 PDS 11-20 PDS NO RESPONSE	CATEGORY LABEL NONE 1-3 PDS 4-10 PDS 11-20 PDS 21-40 PDS NO RESPONSE

83

MEDIAN 2.194

MEAN 2.301



í	2007-103-103-103-103-103-103-103-103-103-103	00		
5	AD EN	MISSING	100.0	
#24	22200000000000000000000000000000000000	14 . 8	100.0	2 500
INACCUBATE	AB SOLUTE FREQ 27 27 85 85 17	39	L 263	MFDIAN
NUMBER OF	COO DO DO D	0	TOTAL	2,728
INACCEDS	CATEGORY IABEL NONE 1-10% 11-25% 26-50% 51-99%	NO RESPONSE		N A SI

	HOWINACC	DEGREE OF	ENACCURAC	Y #25		
CATEGORY LABEL MAJOR MINOR NO RESPONSE		CCDE ABSOLUTE FREO FREO FREO FREO FREO FREO FREO FRE	3 SOLUTE PREQ 189 189 4 8	RELATIVE FREO (PCT) 9.9 71.9 18.3	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (2011) (20	FRECT 1000-1000-1000-1000-1000-1000-1000-100
	MEAN 1, 879		MEDIEN 1 931	3.1		

EOH-00



1001 1003 1003 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	FECUTA 982.7 982.7 100.0
ABJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 14.2 11.9 11.9 55.0 55.0 16.1 100.0	ADJUSTED PREQ (PCT) (5.7) (6.8 11.2 6.3 MISSING
MAJOR REASCN FOR NOT UPDATING #26 CCCE ABSOLUTE FREQ (PCT) 1. 8 2. 26 3. 120 45.6 4.5.6 5. 46.8 TOTAL 26.3 100.0	TIMES EDS USED PER YEAR #27 ABSOLUTE RELATIVE FREQ 1. 35 2. 149 3. 25 4. 149 6. 7 14. 9 56. 7 14. 9 16. 2 16. 2 100. 0
REASINAC CATEGORY LABEL TOO MUCH TIME NO PAYOFF AVOID JEOPARDY ACCURACY UNIMPCRTANT N A NO RESFONSE	USEPDS CATEGORY LABEL NEVER 1-2 TIMES EACH OVER 5 TIMES EACH NO RESPONSE

MEDIAN 2.013

MEAN 2.081



CUM	FRECTO 000000000000000000000000000000000000	
JS	FRED (PCT) 48.5 31.1 31.1 5.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 1.0 5.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	
PD FIAT	2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	375
FOR USING	$\mathbf{\alpha}$	1EDIAN 1.875
FURFOSE	CCDE 23. 33. 44. 65. 65. 65. 77. 10TAL	546 M
A MAJOR		MEAN 2.5
REASCN	CATEGORY LABEL PERF A PPRAISAL INSTRUCT EMPLOYEES REQUIRED REVIENS FSN MGMT DECISIONS MANPWR PLANNING RECRUITMENT MAKE ASSIGNMENTS REASSIGNMENT NO RESPONSE	

EOH0004-88500

MEAN 4.789 MEDIAN

4.179



CUM	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	
U S	FREQ (PCT) (3.98) 22.5 20.9 47.5 47.5 47.5 100.0	
نے بھ	28.55.77.75.39 28.55.77.75.39 100.00	580
FOR USING	AB SOLUTE FREG 15 17 7 10 10 263	HEDIAN 7.580
MAJOR FURPOSE	CCCE 3. 2. 3. 4	
JOR		6.475
		EAN
REASONC	CATEGORY LABEL PERF APPRAISAL INSTRUCT EMPLOYEES REQUIRED REVIEWS PSU MG MT DECTSIONS MANPWR PLANNING RECRUITMENT MAKE ASSIGNMENTS REASSIGNMENT NO RESPONSE	30

MEAN 6.164

MEDIAN 7.333

87



:	FREG (PCT) (7.2 60.2 97.7 100.0	
1	ADJUSTED (PCT) (7.2) (7.	
YOU	FREQ (PRT) (6.1) (44.5 24.0 7.6 11.9 16.0	308
WERE PDS TO	AB SOLUTE 117 117 20 20 42	MEDIAN 2.
USEFUL	CCLE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. TOTAL	2
HOH		MEAN 2.462
HOMUSE	CATEGORY LABEI VERY USEFUL MODERATE USE NOT USEFUL IRRELEVANT INTERFERE W JOB	

NONSUPV	NONS UP V	INVOLVE	NONSUPV INVOLVEMENT IN	CLASS #33		
CATEGORY IABEL		CCEE AE	SOLUTE	ELATIVE FREQ	ADJUSTED FREQ	ĨŦij ^{'n}
LITTLE NO INVOLVEMT) ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	4 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	22.1)	26.1)	-770
THOROUGH UNDERSTAND		im'c			0 4 . C	200
		•	- 1		MISSING	2
		TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	
E	MEAN 1.779	E	MEDIAN 1.842	42		



ZI Z	FREG (PCT)	30	100.0		
AD.IIISTED	FREG (PCT)	200	19.2 MISSING	100.0	
N BY	FRED FRED FRED FRED FRED FRED FRED FRED	12C	18.6	100.0	333
USUALLY WRITTE	B SOLUTE FREQ 153		. 1 . 2 . α	263	MEDIAN 1.333
RE USUAL	CCDE AI	cim	30	TOTAL	
FACS A					AN 1.843
WRITEEY	ATEGOR	UB SUP	EMPLOYEE NO RESPONSE		EW

CUM	10000000000000000000000000000000000000		
ADJUSTED	MISSE	100.0	
-4 PAC #35 RELATIVE	12.01 12.01 12.01 57.01 6.00 14.00	100.0	678
ON PREP DP	ABNOLUE FREE 337 1534 1133 1133	L 263	NEDIAN 5.678
OURS SPENT	CCUE ABSOLUTE FRED 1. 57 21.7 2. 33 12.5 3. 4 1.5 4. 0.4 6. 152 57.8 6. 153 6.4	TOTAL	MEAN 4.264
PREFHRSA	CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 1 HOUR 1-3 HOURS 4-8 HOURS 9-16 HOURS OVER 16 HOURS NONE		REN



	PEC 726-11 726-1	
ADJUSTED	(PCT) 46.1 26.0 8.5 1.9 16.3 MISSING	
3 PAC #36 RELATIVE	200 CT	6 11
a	1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 110	MEDIAN 1.649
0	CCDE 13. 3. 4. 5. 6. TOTAL	
HOURS SPENT		MEAN 2.349
PREFHRSE	CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 1 HOUR 1-3 HO URS 4-8 HO URS 9-16 HOURS OVER 16 HOURS NONE	知

2	FECT (FCT) 746.22 100.0	
5	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (6.2 28.1 10.3 2.4 1.2 11.9 MISSING 100.0	
A-3 PAC	24CBH 24CBH 27CBH 27CBH 27CBH	7 ₹ 7
PREP DT S	AB SOLUTE FREQ 117 71 26 6 6 6 10	MEDIAN 1.634
SPENT ON	CCDE 21. 23. 3. 4. 6. 6. 1 CTAL	198
HOURS		MEAN 2, 198
PREPHRSC	CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 1 HOUR 1-3 HOURS 4-8 HOURS 9-16 HOURS OVER 16 HOURS NCNE	



F CU 273 F CU 200	CUB PREDA 222-94 344 1000-0
ADJUSTED (PRE) (PCT) (S3.9 23.9 2.0 2.0 2.0 8 10.6 MISSING	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (9.4 13.5 6.5 4.9 3.3 MISSING
ON PR EP LEVEL A 162 #3 ABSOLUTE FREGO FREGO 137 23.2 61 23.2 61 23.2 62 10.8 7AL 263 100.0 MEDIAN 1.431	CLASSI FY DF-4 PAC #40 DE ABSOLUTE PREO (PCT) 1. 33 16.1 4. 6.1 4. 6.1 5. 153 58.2 0. 153 58.2 OTAL 263 100.0
D HCURS SPENT COD . 1 . 2 . 4 . 4 . 6 . 6 . 0 . TO	AYSA DAYS TO CC
FREPHRS CATEGORY LABEL UNDER 1 HOUR 1-3 HOURS 9-16 HOURS 0VER 16 HOURS NONE NO RESFONSE	CATEGORY LABEL 1-3 DAYS 4-8 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 16-30 DAYS 0VER 30 DAYS NO NESPONSE



CUM	PREQ (PCT) 71.1 100.0	
U.S	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
PAC #41	15.22 15.22 15.22 16.22	344
CLASSIFY DF-3	CCDE ABSOLUTE 59 2.2. 41 41 41 6.5. 11 6.5. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	MEDIAN 2.
DAYS TO	υ	MEAN 2.866
APFDAYSE	CATEGORY LABEL 1-3 DAYS 4-8 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 16-30 DAYS OVER 30 DAYS NONE NO RESPONSE	E

	1887250 07550 075650	100.0
ഗല	10000±	·H 10
CHEC	100000	10
Y D'	4	- !
TO CLASSIP	7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0; TCTAL
DAYS		
APPI	CATEGORY LABEL 1-3 DAYS 4-8 DAYS 9-16 DAYS 16-30 DAYS OVER 30 DAYS	Z UO

MEAN 2.826 MEDIAN 2.401



7	200	(PCT)	ეი •		3	6	0	0			
E 0) () ()	(PCT)	• Ω=	• •	9.4	5.1		MISSING		100.0	
182 PAC	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	(PCT)	77.	200	9.1	6.4	10.6	3.4	1 1 1 1 1	100.0	2.213
LEVEL A,		FREQ	0 7 7	37	24	13	28	6	1 1 1 1 1 1	263	MEDIAN 2.2
DAYS TO CLASSIFY	A			m	· †	5.	6.	0		TOTAL	
T 0											2.673
DAYS											MEAN
APPDAYSD		ATEGOR		-16 DAY	6-30 DAY	VER 30	NO	0			

PACSYRA	NUMBER FACS PER YFAR	FACS	PER	FAR	DP-4 #45		(
CATEGORY LABEL		CCLE	AB SOLUTE FREQ	5.3	RELALIVE FREQ (PCT)	AUJUSTEU PREQ (PCT)	
		~~~			73.0° 19.8	75.3	<u>ل</u> ه ۳۵۰
4-10 PACS OVER 40 PACS		in c			2.0	9.0	107
		0	1	· @	3.0	MISSING	100
		TOTAL		26	100.	100.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MEAN 1.373		MEDIAN 1.164	N	164		



3	PECU 9986.17 1000.0	
0	ADJUSTED FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ	
3 #46	22 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	978
PER YEAR	AB SOLUTE 64 138 149 6 6 2 2 1 3 3 3 3 4 3 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	MEDIAN 1.978
NUMBER FACS	CCDE 2: 2: 3: 4: 6: 0: TOTAL	MEAN 2.027
PACSYRE	CATEGORY LABEL NONE 1-3 PACS 4-10 PACS 11-20 PACS 21-40 PACS 0VER 40 PACS NO RESFONSE	1311

r F		, OW		0.0	
-3 #47	FRED (PCT)	5.0	~ ~ ~	0.	7.3
NUMBER PACS PER YEAR DT	AB SOLUTE CODE FREQ	3. 149	v.50	AL	CCO 1 HARAGAM 210 C MAGM
PACSYRC NUM	CATEGORY LABEL	PACS	11-20 PACS OVER 40 PACS NO RESDONSE		2



¥	10000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	
14 8 An.1115 TFD	COLE FREQ (PCT) (P	
SL A 182	FRED FRED 550-7 190-8 100-6 100-0	)86
YEAR LEVI	AB SOLUTE FREQ 145 52 14 14 14 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	MEDIAN 2.086
PACS PER	COLE 22. 33. 44. 10TA E	
NUMBER		MEAN 2.178
PACSYRD	CATEGORY IABEL NONE 1-3 PACS 4-10 PACS 11-20 PACS 21-40 PACS OVER 40 PACS NO RESPONSE	

CUM FRED (FCE) (22.55 94.6 100.0	
ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 62-5 32-4 4.7 0.4 MISSING	
ACS # 50 RELATIVE FRED (PCT) 60.8 31.6 4.6 0.4 2.7	300
INACCURATE PACS REPRESOR 160 160 17 12 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	MEDIAN 1.300
PERCENT INAC CCDE 1. 2. 3. 5. TOTAL	
PERC	1.4
ERINACC	MEAN 1. 434
LABEL	
CATEGORY IN ONE 11-25% SI ONE RESPON	



	FREG (PCT) 100.0	
	ADJUSTED FREG (PCT) (7.4 53.4 53.4 129.2 MISSING	
	25年 25年 25年 25年 25年 20日 20日 20日 20日 20日 20日 20日 20日 20日 20日	111
YOU USE	AB SOLUTE 444 135 135 10 263	MEDIAN 2.111
OFTEN DO	CCDE 1. 2. 3. 0. TOTAL	
S HOW		MEAN 2.119
USEPAC	CATEGORY LABEL LESS THAN PDS ABOUT THE SAME MORE THAN PDS NO RES PONSE	

10000000000000000000000000000000000000	
ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (PCT	•
## ELATIVE FREQ (	100.0
ARE USED FOR ABSOLUTE 111 118 122 123	203 MEDIAN 1.328
PAC S ARE CODE 44.	242 LOIRL
æ	2.2
PACPURP EES ONS	MEAN 2.
T CAPPE N NOTED N NOTED U N NOTED U N NOTED	
Y REPLANDED TO SERVING ON SERVING	
ESTERNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF	
NRVARRORNEA OHRAERANOSRH AOKKNOSRH AOKKNOSRH ASAERR	



	00.00 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	
E (	PRED (PCT) (	
5		2.8
USED FOR	B SOLUTE 333 877 11 11 132 40 40 39	EDIAN 3.328
PACS ARE	CCDE 23. 23. 44. 55. 65. 65. 65. 65. 65. 77. TOTAL	)3 M
В		4.39
PACPURP	ELL LOKEES LOKEES ING NS ING NS EN TS	MEAN
	NEN NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW	
	CATEGORY FERF APP INSTRUCT PSN MGMT BANPWR P RECRUITM MAKE ASS REASSIGN NO RESPO	

FRED (FRED 3.1.7.7.7.3.3.1.6.6.6.6.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0		
ADJUSTED FRED (9-CT) 3-1 10.4 8.9 8.9 22.9 22.9 34.4 MISSING	100.	
# 54 RELATIVE (PCT) 2-3 3-0 7-6 6-5 15-7 25-1 27-0	100	295
ABSOLUTE  ABSOLUTE  8 20 17 10 44 714		MEDIAN 6.2
PACS ARE CCDE 1.22.23.34.95.99.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	TOTAL	.078.
CATEGORY LABEL PERF APPRAISAL INSTRUCT EMPLOYEES REQUIRED REVIEWS PSN MGMT DECISIONS MANPWR PLANNING RECKUITMENT MAKE ASSIGNMENTS PROMOTION REASSIGNMENT		MEAN 6.



<b>3</b>	1000.000000000000000000000000000000000	
2		
#55 PF1	100-1	503
USED FOR	B SOLUTE 66 68 112 14 149 149 149 263	MEDIAN 7-603
PACS ARE	CCDE 3. 3. 4. 5. 7. 65. 7. 0. 0. TOTAL	
		6.61
FACFURPD	S S	MEAN 6.614
	BEEL SSAL VVIEWS CISIO NING T R NI T S	
	ONO SERVICE ON	
	PORT TO BE BEEN BEEN BEEN BEEN BEEN BEEN BEEN	
	OTHEREREN SET STEED TO SET	

CUM	(PCT) (8.9)	67.4	100.0		
ADJUSTED	(PCT) 8-9)	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	8.9 MISSIMG	100.0	
S #56 RELATIVE	(PCT)	57.4 23.2	1.9	100.0	202
_	FREQ	151	23 23	263	MEDIAN 2.202
USEFUL	π.	C4M	0.0	TCTAL	
HOM					MEAN 2.326
PACUSE	ABEL	USEFUL			MEAN
	ATEGORY I	ODERATELY OT US PPHI	IRRELEVANT NO RESPONSE		



	1001 1001 1001 1000 1000 1000	
	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (1.6 69.6 18.5 MISSING	
pre	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	47
ement pac	B SOLUTE FREQ 181 181 48 3	EDIAN 2.047
nonsupv involvemen	CCDE 1. 2. 3. 0. TOTAL	Z
dnsuou		EAN 2.065
nosnbbac	CATEGORY LABEL LITTLE NC INVCIVEMT UNDERSTAND PAC USES THOROUGH UNDERSTAND NO RESPONSE	MEA

	FRUM PREM PERM PERM PERM PERM PERM PERM PER	71.9	100.0	0.00	
	ADJUSTED FREO		1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	100.0	
NPLER #58	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	19.8	9 <b>2-</b> 90-	100.0	195
ICATION SI	CCCE FREQ (PCT)	187 522	75°	L 263	MEDIAN 1.195
MO CLASSIF	ZÍOO	-~	n <b>a</b> C	TOTA I.	MEAN 1.396
IMF DE					MEAN
CLASSIME	CATEGORY LABEL	PARTIALLY TRUE	DON'T KNCH NO RESPONSE		



FRED FRED FRED 92.2 96.2	
ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 13.1 3.8 3.8 MISSING 100.0	
TIME #59 RELATIVE FREQ 12.0 12.0 12.0 1.1	13.1
TAK ES LESS ABSOLUTE 206 34 10 10 10 11	MEDIAN 1.13
DEMO CLASS T CCDE 1. 2. 3. 4. 0.	. 323
CLASLES DER	MEAN 1
CATEGORY LABEL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE NCT TRUE DON'T KNCW	

FRECO PCT) 75.0 96.9 100.0 ADJUSTED FREO PCT) 75.0 14.6 7.3 7.3 7.3 MISSING MEDIAN 1.167 TOTAL PAFER MEAN 1.385 SS LE CLASPAF CATEGORY LABEL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE NOT TRUE DCN*T KNCW



FREQ PCT) (FCT) (F	75.001 0001 0001 00000 00000
ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (PCT	#62 ADJUSTED FRECT (PCT) 55.6 23.9 15.1 MISSING
LEVELS ARE LOGICAL #61  CCDE ABSOLUTE FRED  1. 147  3. 40  TOTAL 263  100.0	ASS AUTH IS RESPONSIBLE RELATIV RELATIV FREQ (PCT) 144 53.6 53.6 53.6 53.100.
CATEGORY LABEL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE DON'T KNOW NO RESFONSE	CLASAUTH DEMO CL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE NOT TRUE DON'T KNCH NO RESPONSE

MEAN 1.799

MEDIAN 1,399



FRED 100.0	FCUM FREQ 172.4 85.7 100.0
CLASS CONFLICTS RECUCED UNDER DEMO #63  RELATIVE ADJUSTED RELATIVE ADJUSTED RELATIVE ADJUSTED REPEQ (PCT) 1. 142 2. 63 2.4.0 63.24.0 63.24.8 6.0 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1	CLASS CONFLICTS ARE ELIMINATED #64  CCLE
CLASCON CATEGORY LABEL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE DON'T KNOW NO RESPONSE	NOCONF CATEGORY LABEL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE NOT TRUE DON'T KNCW NO RESPONSE



CUN FRED 2007 2007 100.0 100.0	1009 FREE TO
ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (27.5 27.5 24.4 MISSING 100.0	ADJUSTED FREQ (2000) 33.2 24.3 10.4 MISSING
RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) (9.8 27.4 24.0 1.9 -1.9 -1.9 -1.9 -1.9 -1.9 -1.9 -1.9	ERSTOOD #6 RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) 32.7 24.0 10.3
MCRE IMPORE FREQ 711 72 63 63 63 653 MEDIAN 2.	BET TER UND AB SOLUTE BEREO 86 63 27 27 L 263
CDE 1. 2. 3. 4. 0. 0. 1 OTAL	CLASS IS CCDE 1: 2: 2: 4: 0: TOTA
FOSITION C	S DEMO
PMMCRE CATEGORY LABEL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE DON'T KNOW NO RESFONSE	DEMOCIA CATEGORY LABEL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE NOT TRUE NON*T KNOW

103

MEDIAN 2.041

MEAN 2.131



10000000000000000000000000000000000000	F CUM F REO 100.0
ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 58.5 20.9 13.6 7.0 MISSING	#68 ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 32.0 30.1 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9
OTHER USE IS MADE OF MY TIME #67  CCLE PRED FRED  7. 151 2. 354 3. 354 4. 20.5 3. 4. 20.5 4. 18 6.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.90.0	BETTER WORK RELATIONS UNDER DEMO # RELATIVE RELATIVE RELATIVE RREQ (PCT)   12   13   16   16   16   16   16   16   16
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CATEGORY LABEL TRUE PARTIALLY TRUE DON'T KNCW NO RESPONSE	CATEGORY LABEL INCREASED ABOUT THE SAME DECREASED DON'T KNOW NO RES FONSE



FREQ (PCH) 88.4 92.8 100.0	F CU PREO 1000.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (PCT) 8.4 79.7 7.2 MISSING	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (PCT) 13.1 75.3 MISSING
DEMOREC RECRUITMENT & SELECTION #71  CCEE ABSOLUTE FREQ (PCT)  2	CLASPREP PEFPARING PACS #72  RELATIVE  RELATIVE  RELATIVE  RELATIVE  RECT  1. 16  3. 189  4.9  0. 12.5  12.5  14.9  0. 12.5  TOTAL  Z63 100.0
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NEG NEGOTIATING PACS W PERSONNEL #73  CCDE ABSOLUTE FREQ PCT)  CCDE FREQ PCT)  3. 152 23.2 4. 30 4. 6 11.4 0. 12 TOTAL 263 100.0	PLANWCRK PERFORMANCE PLANNING #74  CCDE ABSOLUTE FREG FREG 77 7 6.7 7 42 7 42 7 6.5 7 7 7 7 8 6.5 7 7 7 9 7 7 9 7 7 9 7 7 9 7 7 100.0  MEDIAN 1.205
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EMPLOY MEAN 1.868	REVIEWING
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PAY DECISIONS, AWARDS & PRB #77  ABSOLUTE RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) 1. 167 63.5 54 20.5 14 14 19 19 TOTAL 263 100.0	EMPLOYEE REIATIONS & DISCIPLINE #78  CODE
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FREQ (PCT) 100.0	FREQ (FCT) 64.1 100.0
IS DEMO NET CHANGE AN IMPROVEMENT #79  CCDE FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FRE	PERP PLANS CONTRIBUTE TO MISSION #80   RELATIVE ADJUSTED   RELATIVE ADJUSTED   RELATIVE ADJUSTED   RELATIVE ADJUSTED   RELATIVE ADJUSTED   REPEQ   R
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CUM FRED 69.3 100.0	
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G # 92 RELATIVE FREQ (PCI) 4.6 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.3.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4	EMENTS FRED (PCT) (PCT) 36.1 535.5 1.9
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ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (PCT) 38.0 53.1 MISSING 100.0	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 45.7 46.1 20.3 MISSING
#94 RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) 37.3 37.3 52.1 1.9 1.9	SPONSORS #9 RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) 44.9 45.2 2.3 1.9 1.9
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IDENTIFY EMELOYEES TRAINING NEEDS #96  ABSOLUTE RELATIVE ADJUSTED RELATIVE ADJUSTED RELATIVE ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 13.3 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6	EEALING WITH EMPLOYEE PROBLEMS #97  ABSOLUTE FRED FRED FRED FRED FRED FRED FRED FRE
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ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) 14.9 80.4 10.2 0 MISSING	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) (PCT) (52.4) 16.9 2.7 2.8 MISSING
UIREMENTS # RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) (PCT) (PCT) 14.4 77.9 1.1 00.8 3.0 3.0 3.0	FORMANCE #99 RELATIVE FRED (PCT) (6.7 60.5 16.3 2.7 0.8 3.0 2.025
INANCIAL REQ DE ABSOLUTE 1. 36 2. 205 4. 203 6. 203 CTAL 263 MEDIAN 2	VISORY PERF ABSOLUT ABSOLUT 1. 44 1. 44 3. 159 3. 159 4. 25 CTAL 26
R F C T ING C EAN 2.824	F MY SUPE C
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				ABSOLUTE	FREQ	FREQ	PREQ.
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KES			2:	6 h	18.6	19.4	100.0
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## LIST OF REFERENCES

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